THE OPPOSITION TO THE NEW TREATY.

A FORGERY PROVISION THAT, IT IS SAID, WILL DO AWAY WITH THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM. Washington, March 28 .- No treaty that has come before the Senate of late years has attracted more public attention than that which was recently coninded between the Government of the Czar and the United States. It has been severely criticised, and signed. United States. It has been severely criticised, and is said by its opponents to be the first stroke against the liberty of those who fice to America to escape political persecution. In the last two or three legislative sessions of the Senate there has been debate over the proposition to release the injunction of secrecy and permit the people to know exactly what it contains. A resolution was introduced resterday to remove this injunction of secrecy, but was referred to the Committee on Foreign Remajority of the Senators want the matter made public for the reason that the text of the trenty has been wrongly stated by the public prints, and the Senate, as they assert, has been unjustly criticised by reason of this misinformation. The State Deby reason of this misinformation. The State Department is also willing that the text of the treaty should go out, but there is not such a unanimity of sentiment concerning the propriety of publishing the accompanying correspondence. The Committee on Foreign Relations is in communication with the officials of the State Department and as soon an agreement is reached the resolution to reported to the Senate.
The criticism of this fronty is principally directed

against the article which is said to make the com mission of political offence extraditable. The language of this clause is identical with that found in the treaty with Belgium. In that treaty it is provided that "the provisions of this convention shall not be applicable to persons guilty of any political offence expineable to persons guitty of any position observe or crime or of one connected with such a crime or offence." It also provides that "an attempt against the life of the head of a foreign government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder or assassination or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offence an act connected with such an offence."

In the public prints there has appeared at the end of such a clause the words "and shall not be extraditable." No such affirmative statement appears in the treaty. It is not the clause of this convention members of his family that has aroused the opposition to the treaty so much as another matter that has been found hidden away in the text and of seemingly innocent purport, so far as anything political is con-ceined. The treaty makes the forgery of any government paper or document an offence for which the guity person may be extradited. It is well known that no political suspect can leave

sia without the nid of a passport and that he cannot secure that coveted document. Necessarily he is compelled to resort to forgery. The treaty contains no explanatory footnotes, but makes extraditable the offence that has been in every such case committed. It is argued that the Russian Government has by virtue of the treaty ratified by the United States veritable drag-net, with which it can pull back into its boundary every man who makes his escape and punish him-not for the political offence, but the act of forgery. The result, it is contended, will be the me, for it removes the individual from every right of asylum which he has gained by flight to this

certain that this phase of the case was never brought before the Senate, for one Senator who made bitter fight against the ratification of the treaty tays that no one ever dreamed that such a clause lay hidden in the text, and that had it been discovered, a material medification of the text would have been made. Senators now say that there is no intention that such a construction shall be placed upon it. They admit that forgery of passports is a forgery of State documents within the interpretation of the conven-tion, and that a demand might be made upon this Government for the extradition of the offender, but this admission is met by a statement that is declared to neutralize the effect of such an interpretation. The to neutralize the effect of such an interpretation. The presentation of a warrant and papers of extradition is, they say, not sufficient evidence upon which to transportia man out of the country. The magistrate who sits in the case, and after him the Secretary of State, must pass upon the question whether the forgery of such mapers constitutes a political offence. forgery of such papers constitutes a political offence. If it is such an offence, then, say these Senators, ex-

tion would not be allowed. Those who are opposed to the treaty look with arm upon a matter that vests in the judicial decision of the magistrate, or even the Secretary of State, the interpretation of a convention, which, they assert, should bear upon its face just what is intopded and leave nothing for future interpretation and possible

pute.

A prominent Senator upon the Republican side the Chamber has said that this treaty is one of crudest things of its character he has ever seen, a boldly declares that it is due to the fact that that the has never been legally prosecuted on any of the charges made against him.

As the Senate is made an unrestricted judge of the qualifications of its members, it has a perfect the lumposes that such matters are conducted under the vell of secrecy. Relieved of the sense of duty that impresses them in public, this Senator says that Senators pay little attention to grave matters like this, except those who are members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and that they go through by reason of a blind and sometimes, misleading faith in the committee that has them in charge. It is, he says, one of the best arguments that can be advanced in favor of the abrogation of the executive session.

The committee will probably report back the resolution to remove the injunction of secrecy at the next executive session. What amount of the correspondence will be released with it depends upon the wishes of the State Department.

A RESOLUTION DENOUNCING THE TREATY. Columbus, Ohio, March 28 (Special).-Mr. Lampson. in the Senate this afternoon, offered a joint resolu-tion, which went over under the rules, denouncing the recent extradition treaty between the United States and Russia as inhumane, in conflict with the spirit of free American institutions, and calculated to spirit of free American institutions, and calculated to make the American courts instruments of a foreign tyranny. Senator Lampson said that he offered the resolution at the request of prominent persons in this and other States, among them being William Dean Howells and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, letters from whom

AGAINST THE APPOINTED SENATORS' CLAIMS. Washington, March 28 .- Senator Vance, chairman Washington, March 25.—Senter Valley, Charlington, In behalf of the minority of the committee, to-day submitted to the Senate a report upon the case of Lee Mantle, anding that he is not entitled to take his seat as a Senator from Montana. The report is signed by Senators Vance, Gray, Palmer and Mitchell. As in the case of the majority report presented yesterday by Senator Hoar, the minority report deals directly only with the claims of Mr. Mantle, but both are intended to cover as well the cases of all three of the appointed Senators Messrs. Mantle, Beckwith and

HOW CHINESE CROSS THE LINE OUT WEST.

Washington, March 28.-The Treasury Department informed that Judge Denby, of Portland, Ore., on informed that Judge Denby, of Portland, Ore., on habeas corpus proceedings, has admitted twenty-five Chinamen to this country to whom entry had been refused by Treasury officials. It is stated at the Treasury Department that the United States district adges along the northern frontier and western uset give entrance to Chinamen who have certifieases from the Chinese consular officers that they are merchants and therefore come within the exempted class. In point of fact, Treasury officials say, nine out of ten who hold certificates as merchants are in reality laborers.

IMMIGRANTS COMING BY WAY OF CANADA. Washington, March 28.—The Treasury Department is advised that 450 immigrants from Hamburg have arrived at Halifax, destined for points in the United States. Acting Secretary Spaulding to-day telegraphed the collectors of customs at Port Hurca, Detroit, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, the points at which they are likely to enter the United States from Canada, to keep a close watch on these immigrants, and see that the Treasury quarestine regulations are strictly enforced. This is the first arrival of immi-Hamburg by way of Canada since the naton of immigration in last January. As a immigrants from Europe to the United States by of Canada are not of so high a grade as those come circet, and for that reason the Treasury timent takes extra precautions.

STUMP SELECTED FOR SUPERINTENDENT. Vashington, March 28 .- It is understood that the appointment of ex-Representative Herman Stump, of Maryland, has been agreed upon for superintendent

THE TREASURY GAINING GOLD.

Washington, March 28.—The gold exported from New-York to-day amounted to \$500,000, and all of it was taken from the sub-Treasury. The loss of so small an amount does not even cause comment in Treasury circles, as the free gold at the command of the Treasury ther now aggregates more than \$7,000,000, and the freezery is gaining gold each day in its ordinary bush ions. The offers in exchange for small mitine very heavy with the opening of side. The Secretary is accepting these as mable, selecting, however, those test are

EXTRADITION WITH RUSSIA. most advantageous. At present there is no doubt in official circles that within the next few months the gold balance in the Treasury will be increased to \$115,000,000, or \$15,000,000 of free gold, sufficient for

DR. SENNER SUCCEEDS COLONEL WEBER. HE IS APPOINTED COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRA-

TION AT NEW-YORK. Washington, March 28.-Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed Dr. Joseph A. Senner Commissioner of Im migration at the Port of New-York, vice Weber re-



JOSEPH H. SENNER.

Dr. Senner was appointed largely on the indorment of Oswald Ottendorfer, Editor of "The New-York Staats Zeltung." He is said by Treasury officials to be peculiarly well fitted for the place, and free from local complications, both political and

The news of his appointment was a surprise Dr. Senner. "I made no effort," he said yesterday to a Tribune reporter, "to secure the appointment. I regard the office of Commissioner of Immigration as an exceedingly important one, and should I accept it I shall discharge my duties impartially and without favoring in any way one nationality. I regard the call to public duty as something to which I should listen. In accepting the office I shall make something of a personal sacrifice. Mr. Ottendorfer and I have always been fast friends. In view of Mr Ottendorfer's illness I am placed in a rather delicate position. I would dislike to leave his service at the

Joseph Henry Senner was born in the Moravian town of Bruenn, in 1846. He studied in the University of Vienna, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1869. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Bruenn. In 1880 he came to the United States, and joined the editorial staff of "The New-York Staats Zeitung." of which Oswald Ottendorfer is the editor. In 1882 he went to Milwaukee and served as managing Editor of 'The Milwankee Herold' until 1885, when he re turned to New-York to take a position on "The Staats Zeitung," and from 1885 to the present time he has been its foreign editor.

Mr. Senner was a Republican until 1884, when he

became a zealous advocate of the election of Grover Cleveland. He did not meet Mr. Cleveland person-ally until 1891, when he was the German orator ally until 1891, when he was the German orator at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Young Men's Society, a German social organization in Buffalo. Mr. Cleveland delivered an oration on that occasion, and Dr. Senner spoke in the German language. The men met on their way to Buffalo. In the last campaign Dr. Senner appeared publicly as an active partisan. He made speeches throughout Wisconsin, Indiana, Connecticut, Illinois and New-York. Last fall he and Carl Schurz addressed a mass-meeting of German Democrats at Cooper Union. For five terms Dr. Senner has been president of the German Social Scientific Society, and is now serving his second term as president of the National Association of German Press Clubs. He is also a member of the New-York Bar Association, to which he was admitted upon the strength of his diploma from the University of Vienna.

TO INVESTIGATE MR. ROACH'S CAREER.

SENATOR HOAR INTRODUCES A RESOLUTION AIMED AT THE NORTH DAKOTA SENATOR.

Washington, March 28 (Special).-The resolution of Hoar will probably bring the scandal of Mr. Roach's election as a Senator from North Dakota under th scrutiny of one of the Senate committees—that on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Roach is charged with having committed embezzlements in Washington some ten or fifteen years ago, and it is understood that he does not and cannot deny his guilt, but excuses his return here in a public capacity on th

right to inquire if Mr. Roach rectly or indirectly in criminal transactions be fore his election and to decide whether a man who admits that he night have been brought to trial for a penal offence is qualified to sit in the "mos august legislative body in the world." The Senate will doubtless accept Mr. Hoar's resolution and empower the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the accusations made against the new Senator from North Dakota. He can himself, of course, have no excuse for opposing the in ulry for it will be conducted by a committee a majorit of whom are colleagues of his own political faith, and will see that he retains his seat unless the charges of moral oldiquity and open criminality are

The Senate could not well afford to retain in its membership a man found guilty of the crime of which Mr. Reach is accessed, and if the results of the investigation are against him it is to be presumed that his seat will promptly be devacant. The Democratic majority in the Senate would not be greatly imperilled by such a display of virtue; for the Governor of North Dakota is a Populist or Justonist and would probably appoint to succeed Mr. Roach a fusion Senator with Democratic leaning. Few investigations of the character of the one now proposed have been necessary in the history of the Scente, which has long been supposed to be a body beyond suspicion of the taint of personal dishonor or confessed criminality. Scinators have been expelled from their sents before this, but only on grave political charges, such as treason or disloyalty.

It has remained for the great Democratic tidal wave of 1592 to bring into the more deliberative and dignified branch of the National legislature a man who pleads nothing but the statute of limitation against charges sufficient, if proven, to send him to a term of hard labor in the penitentiary or of exile in Canada or South America. leaning. Few investigations of the

TWO MORE NOMINATIONS.

GEORGE D. DILLARD NAMED AS CONSUL-GEN ERAL AT GUAYAQUIL. Washington, March 28.-The President sent the

following nominations to the Senate to-day.

George D. Dillard, of Mississippi, to be Consul General of the United States at Guayaquil. Ezra W. Miller, of South Daketa, to be Attorney for the United States for the District of South Daketa.

George D. Diltard, nominated to be Consul-General to Guayaquil, Ecuador, is a resident of Macon, Miss., and a native Mississippian. He is a lawyer, and was educated at the University of Mississippi. He served in the Confederate Army, as adjutant of the 35th Mississippi Regiment until the close of the war. Since 1884 he has been a member of the State Senate and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1880, and one of three commissioners who prepared the present State code. Mr. Dillard succeeds William B. Sorsby, who was nominated from Mississippi by President Harrison.

POSTMASTERS' HEADS FALLING RAPIDLY.

Washington, March 28.-Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell to-day appointed forty-eight fourth-class postmasters and of this number thirty-seven were to fill vacancies occasioned by the removal of the in-

DENIALS FROM MR. GILDER AND PROF. EGAN. Washington, March 28.—The report that R. W. Gilder has indersed an application by Professor Maurice F. Egan, of Notre Dame, Ind., for appointment as Minister to Greece, is denied by both Mr. Egan and Mr. Gilder. The fact is that Professor Egan has not applied for that or any other position under the Government, nor has Mr. Gilder applied for any position for Professor Egan or for any other friend.

THE NASHVILLE BANKS IN GOOD SHAPE. Washington, March 28.-Mr. Hepturn, Controller of the Currency, this morning expressed the opinion that there was no danger that other national banks in Nashville, Tenn., would be affected by the failure of the Commercial National Bank. According to the in-formation received at the department, he said the failure of the Commercial Bank was not a bad one. Bank Examiner Jacob M, McKnight had been placed

was impaired to the amount of \$250,000. The officers of the bank, in their sworn statement of the condition of business on March 8, returned the sur-

M. PATENOTRE TO GET THE EMBASSY

WHETHER HIS CREDENTIALS COME FIRST OR NOT, SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE WILL

BE THE SENIOR. Washington, March 28 (Special).-M. J. Patenotre, the French Minister, received a dispatch from his Government yesterday according to which he will be appointed the first ambassador of the French Republic to the United States. The fact that the legation here had been mised to the rank of an embassy was announced a day or two ago, but it was not known until to-day that M. Patenotre would be permitted to remain here and represent his Government in the higher office just created. The credentials of M. Patenotre may arrive on the same day as those of Sir Julian Panneefote who was raised on Friday last to the rank of ambassador. But even if they do, and are delivered to the State partment earlier than those of Sir Julian, they will not be permitted to interfere with the promotion of the latter to the head of the diplomatic corps in Washington. The State Department will recognize Sir Julian as the representative of the Government which first indicated its willingness to send an amassador to this country, and for all practical purpose admits his credentials as having already been filed.

The learned discussions which have within the last few days appeared in the public priots regarding the privileges of an ambassador over those of an envoy extraordinary, though curious and marked by rare ingenuity, have little practical value. It has been insisted upon time and again that now that Sir Julian Pauncefote is an ambassador he will shave the right to ignore the State Department and treat President directly. Technically this is true, but it is more than doubtful whether Sir Julian o any other ambassador will find it either prudent or convenient to pursue such a course. Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since this so-called right" was exercised by an ambassador, and with the result of precipitating one of the most disastron and bloody wars of modern times. It is not at all likely, with a recollection of the results of the interview which Benedetti insisted upon having with

ere, try to deal with this Government without the There is an equally false notion regarding the ature of the representation devolving upon an ambassader. It has repeatedly been asserted within the last few days that an ambassador represents, in first place, his sovereign, and in the second only his first place, his sovereign, and in the second only his government. This is not entirely correct, for the simple reason that Republics like France, for instance, send ambassadars abroad; those efficials however, never thinking of setting up the claim that they represent M. Jarnot personally or the President of the Republic for the time being. It was a republic, in fact, that of Venice, which first created ambassadors, but these officials never thought of representing anything except the dignity and power of the republic. It is ridiculous to suppose that here in Washington St Julian Pauncefole, for Instance, will claim to represent Queen Victoria personally.

Emperor William on the promenade at Ems in 1870, that an ambassador will in these days, and especially

THE REORGANIZATION FIGHT ON SENATOR GORMAN INTRODUCES THE DEMO CRATIC CAUCUS RESOLUTION.

Washington, March 28.—In the Senate to-da; Mr. Gorman effered a series of resolution regarding the election of officers of the Sen ate, and asked that they be read and laid on th table-which order was made. The resolutions require the Senate to proceed to the election of its se-retary, sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper and chaplain who are to enter on the discharge of their duties o come vacant, and the present incumbents shall continue in office until then. The resolutions name William R. Coxe, of North Carolina, for Secretary of the Senate; Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, for sergeant-at arms and doorkeeper, and the Rev. William H. Mil

The introduction of these resolutions means a trans fer of the struggle from secret session to the open ses sions of the Senate. All offers of compromise having failed and all attempts to adjust the matter amicably in private having come to maught, the fight is now to be waged in the open field.

MORE ABOUT DR. ST. CLAIR'S CASE. CORRESPONDENCE OVER CONSUL JOHNSON SAID

TO HAVE CAUSED HIS DIFFICULTY. Washington, March 28. Secretary Gresham to-da chief of the consular bureau of the State Department which the Secretary requested Saturday. Dr. S. Clair was at the State Department to-day, but still refused to talk about his case. The charge of with-holding official papers, which formed the reported feet tasis for the request for Dr. St. Clair's resignation, grows out of the removal from office last August of Mr. Johnson, the United States consul at Kiel, Ger many. Dr. St. Clair suspected or had information that led him to suspect that Consul Johnson was no conducting his office properly, and he sent a consular clerk to Kiel to investigate. A number of letters written by the clerk and addressed to Dr. St. Clair were marked "personal." Dr. St, Clair showed them to Acting Secretary Wharloo, who examined them

and then returned them to the doctor.

Some time after this, Secretary John W. Foster was placed in possession of information derogatory to Consul Johnson. He sent for Dr. St. Clair and informed him of the charges against Johnson and the doctor replied that he already knew the circum tances. Mr. Foster was surprised and asked why the Department had not been informed of what the Doctor knew. When Dr. St. Clair answered that his information was obtained through personal letters from the consular clerk, Mr. Foster is said to have demanded to see the letters. At all events they were produced and Mr. Foster decided that they were official documents and should not have been treated as personal. The letters were then placed on file at the Department after Dr. St. Clair had received a

reprimand from Secretary Foster.

It is reperted that Secretary Gresham's knowledge of the affair came to him through Secretary Foster, and that his action in demanding Dr. St. Clair's resignation was based on the result of inquiries started by what had been told him by his predecessor.

JAMES BLACKBURN'S APPOINTMENT. HAS THE PRESIDENT FORGOTTEN WHY HE RE-

FUSED IT FOUR YEARS AGO!

Washington, March 28 (Special).-In the great numher of minor appointments sent to the Senate yester day, that of James Blackburn, of Kentucky, to be United States Marshal for the District of Kentucky, escaped the notice it really deserves. Mr. Blackburr is the brother of the senior Senator from Kentucky, Joe" Blackburn, and this fact slone makes the appointment worthy of passing mention, since President Cleveland with a great flourish of trumpets entered the lists three weeks ago to give battle to the in-sidious foe of all good government—"nepotism."

This, however, is not the only point to be mised anent this interesting appointment. Much mor-interesting, in fact, than the appointment itself—which, by the way, is believed to be a very good one—would it be to know what induced President Cleveland to appoint "Jim" Blackburn now to this office, which he appoint "Jim" Blackburn now to this older, which he refused to him eight years ago. In those days the younger Blackburn appeared in Washington as a candidate for office, backed by numerous and excellent recommendations, but some hated rival, on mischief bent, pulled out of his pocket and showed to the President an article printed at the outbreak of the war in which "Jim" Blackburn, among other dread-ful things, declared his intention to "wade knee-deep in Yankee gore." No thoughtful person regarded this outward manifestation of a bloody and untutored appetite as anything more serious than a boyish freak, or disease at the worst, except the President, who expressed his horror whenever he thought of the inemperate language of young B'ackburn, and absolutely

THE PETITIONS DENIED. TWO CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT INVOLVING

CONTROL OF A RAILROAD.

Washington, March 28.-Two cases, involving the road, originally filed in the supreme Court of the United States, were decided to-day by Mr. Justice Gray. In a suit by the American Construction Company, brought in July last, Judge Swayne, district judge of Florida, appointed Mason Young receiver, with certain instructions as to the management of the properly. The case went to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and, in January last, a decree issued setting aside the orders appealed from. In February the Construction Company obtained leave from the Supreme Court to file a petition for writ of mandamus to the Court of Appeals to dismiss so much of the rallway company's appeal as brought before it the action of the Circuit Court in appointing a receiver, or an for review by the Supreme Court of the United States Company for Insurance of Lives and for Granting road company, secured from Judge Pardee the appointment of R. B. Cable as receiver. The Construction Company intervened, setting up the appointment of Young as receiver and asking that Cable's appointment be set aside. This case also went to the Court of Appeals, the Circuit Court setting aside Cable's appointment, and the Construction Company asked for so much of the appeal of the Pennsylvania Company as brought before it the action of the Circuit Court in vacating and setting aside the appointment of a re-ceiver by Judge Pardec, or a writ of certiorari to bring up the decree for review by the Supreme Court of the United States. The petition in the first case was denied by Mr.

Justice Gray, because no reason exists for issuing it Justice Gray, because no reason exists for issuing it under the circumstances; the petition for a writ of mandamus was also refused in the second case, but a rule issued to show cause why a writ of certiforal aboutd not issue to bring up and quash the decree of the Circuit Court of Appenls. The rule was made returnable on April 17. Chief Justice Fuller was not present at the argument of these cases and took no part in their decision.

CRITICISING READING RECEIVERS. BONDHOLDERS THINK THEY SHOULD BE AL-

The members of the Committee of General Mortga Condbolders and of the Provisional Committee of the Income Bondholders express a good deal of dissatisupon their action in refusing to allow the expert Stephen Little to examine the books of the company as an unjustifiable effort to prevent them from obxamination on behalf of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance and Annuities, the trustee of the nortgages, was to be the foreign agent of the Read ing in London, and it is contended that he is prejudiced in favor of Mr. McLeod and the Reading management, and it is doubtful if the bondholders' committee will accept his report.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Readpresided. Stephen Little presented a comparativ statement made up from the recently issued receivers report and the Reading Company's report of Novem-1892, contained no balance sheet. Mr. Little's statement showed that the Reading's unfunded obligations in a year and a quarter had increased \$12,000,000. Talls was largely for supplies and balances due. The Provisional Committee directed Charles C. Beaman, its counsel, to appear to-day at the learing in Philadelptia, before George L. Crawford, the master, on the application of the receivers for permission to issue \$5,500,000 receivers' certificates. 1892, contained no balance sheet. Mr. Little's state

Chicago, March 28 (Special).—Another passenger-rate war seems to be imminent in the Chicago and ohio River territory. All that now prevents rates from again going to pieces is the informal agreement of the general passenger agents to maintain them. It s evident that the present status cannot be maintained much longer. aroused. The life Four is accused of having a deal con with the brokers by which they are enabled to sell tickets from Calcago to Ca agreement and the award of the arbitrators from agreement and the award of the arbitrators from going into effect. Its objections to a division of the business are said to be due only to the fact that the arbitrators did not give it as large a slice of the business as it expected. A passenger-rate war at this time would result disastrously so far as World's Fair rates are concerned.

BURLINGTON'S FEBRUARY STATEMENT.

Boston, March 28.-The February statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad shows gross earnings, \$2.982,236; decrease, \$85,149; net, after deducting operating expenses and one-twelfth of an-

PURCHASE OF A SOUTHERN ROAD COMPLETED.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., March 28.-A dispatch received here last evening from New-York states that the purchase money for the Tuscaloosa Northern and the Tuscaloosa Belt Railway has been paid, thus completing the Woolfolk deal, which will result in the extension of the Northern through the Warrior coal fields and the completion of the Belt Line. dispatch further stated that bonds of the read have been sold and the money is now in hand to begin the work of construction. THESE RECEIVERS MAY ISSUE CERTIFICATES.

Atlanta, Ga., March 28.-United States Judge

THE PENNSYLVANIA DIRECTORS CHOSEN, Philadelphia, March 28.-The annual election of diectors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to serve or the ensuing year, was held to-day at the general office of the company. There was only one ticket, which was as follows: George B. Roberts, Alexander M. Fox, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry D. Weish, William L. Elkins, H. H. Houston, A. J. Cassatt, C. A. Grisom, B. B. Comegys, Amos R. Little, W. H. Barnes and George Wood Resides the names above, the vice presidents of the company are also members of the board. The total vote reached 804.877 shares.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. exceptionally good values, deb't miss the great sale of PIRST-CLASS PURNITURE NOW IN PROGRESS AT

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FURNITURE. They prove beyond question that their facilities enable them to sell Cabinet Furniture, &c., at least

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At the factory, Nos. 154, 150 West 19th-st., they execute every description of orders for interior binet-work.

pointment, ever since that time between Mr. Cleveland pointment, ever since that time between Mr. Clevenial and Senator "Joe" Blackburn. A number of questions suggest themselves, therefore, in considering "Jim" Blackburn's appointment: Has President Cleveland forgesten the olood hirsty language of the future United States Marshal of Kentucky; or has he forgiven, condoned and forgesten; or has he changed his mind on this important subject; or did he make the appointment because—perish the thought—he had become afraid of "Jim's" big brother "Joe"?

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

LOWED TO EXAMINE THE BOOKS. faction at the way the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad have treated them. They look taining information about the condition of the company's finances. Isaac L. Rice, who is to make the

ing income bondholders was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Maltland Phelps & Co. George Coppell er 30, 1891. The company's report of November 30,

CHARGES AGAINST THE BIG FOUR.

Newman has filed an opinion confirming the action of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, allowing the receivers, Messrs. Huidekoper and Foster, of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of \$100,000.

THE FLINT AND PERE MARQUEFFE EXTENSION. New-Bedford, Mass., March 28 .- In regard to the statement that has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad is contemplating an extension of its system from road is contemporing at exercision of its system faunt.
Monroe, a point on its line, to Toledo, a length of 30 miles, thus connecting Detroit with Toledo and making the third line between the two cities, W. W. Crupo of this city, the president of the road, said to-day there had been nothing definite done about the matter. The extension, he says, has been under consideration for some years.

A COLORADO RAILROAD BILL VETOED.

refused on this ground to consider his appointment to whatever office he might apply for.

It is said that these views expressed by the President gave rise to the strained relations which have existed, unless they have been removed by this ap- although the present law is not powerful enough, it

Is always uniform in quality. should not be repealed until a substitute is enacted.

THE WESTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

Passenger Association was continued to day, the morn-ing being occupied by the consideration of the association agreement and the afternoon by the consideration of World's Fair rates. The special committee ap-pointed some weeks ago made a majority report, and the Chicago and Northwestern, which formed the mi controversy between the Alton and the Northwestern the latter wishing to make tickets from western point read through Chicago, and the Alton stoutly objecting it is expected that the trouble between the two roads mentioned will be settled without any difficulty, and that an agreement will be reached. The revision of the association agreement is about half over.

NEW FAST TRAINS ON THE BURLINGTON.

lington will put into service a new fast train between Chicago and St. Paul, which will reduce the time now made between those points by over one hour. The present time is something over thirteen hours. The new limited train will leave Chicago at 7:30 p. m. overy day and be in St. Paul and Minneapolis at 7:30 the next morning. It will carry one compartment car beside the standard Pullman sleepers and the regula chair cars of the Burlington road, and none but firstcinss passengers will be accepted. In addition the flurington will run another express train which will leave Chicago at 0:30 p. m. daily and arrive in St. Faul at 1 p. m. next day. The road has prepared a new outfit of cars for the new service, and evidently has had the new trains in preparation for months.

CHANGES IN THE NEW-ENGLAND'S STAFF.

appointed general freight agent of the New-York and New-England road, vice H. A. Hodge, resigned; and P. N. McClure is appointed general agent of the freight and passenger departments, with office at No. 253 Broadway, New-York City.

The committee consisting of W. G. Raoul, T. B. resham and F. H. Miller, appointed by the uch longer. Suspicions have already been be pursued it be followed as a unit, the minority. The liig Four is accused of having a deal assenting to the course determined by the majority.

> AKRON AND COLUMBUS DIRECTORS ELECTED. The directors of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad Company met at the office of J. A. Horsey. No. 19 William-st., yesterday, and elected the follow ing officers: George W. Saul, president; N. Monsar-rat, vice-president and general manager; George W. Saul. M. W. Borse, N. Monsarrat, F. A. Barnaby, J. A. Horsey, H. B. Morchead and John S. Morton, board of directors; George W. Saul, M. W. Borse, N. Mon-

WILL NOT REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PILOT BOATS. There will be no pilot trust. Yesterday the Board of Filot Commissioners refused to sanction a plan for reducing the number of pilot boats from twentyeight to fourteen, and to restrict the territory cov ered by the boats. A number of pilots thought that there was too much competition, and that the boats were oldiged to go too far out to sea in order to secure business. The Pilot Commissioners conside the proposition, and consulted their counsel with regard to it. They decided that their first duty was to the port of New York. They said that they were satisfied that the new plan would not insure any better pilot service, and might result in injuring commerce. They therefore refused to approve the

Washington, March 28.-The pressure has increased southwestward over Texas. The barometer is highest over the lower lake regions. It is also high in the Lower Missouri Valley and Indian Territery, while it has fallen rapidly in the Northwest, where the decrease in pressure amounts to .5 of an inch during the last twelve hours. Fair weather has prevailed, except in the Lower Missis

fair; stationary temperature. For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, armer by evening. Kentuca & Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Lower Michigan, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, warmer, fair

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

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BLACKWELL'S POPULAR"
Bull Durham TOBACCO. Whether on the hills gaming; in the place of business; or at home, it always fills that niche of comfort—a good smoke. Put up in handy packages, and recognized everywhere as a Pure Granulated Leaf Tobacco of the highest quality; it recommends Itself to every smoker's use. Sold everywhere,

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,

DURHAM, N. C.

The Governor scores the Legislature for not passing such a law and calls the bill under consideration a backward step.

Chicago, March 28 .- The meeting of the Western

Chicago, March 28 .- Beginning on May 8, the Bur

Boston, March 28.-Charles H. Goodrich has been

FOR GEORGIA CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

holders of the Southwestern Railway Company to con fer with the Reorganization Committee of the Georgia Central, have just finished their report, which will be submitted to the shareholders at the coming meeting. The report strongly advises the shareholders to deposit their shares with the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York under the plan of reorganization The committee, after reviewing the situation, report: After going over the whole ground and thinking out the probabilities and possibilities of each course as seriously and completely as we are capable of doing, we feel constrained to advise the shareholders to accept the reorganization plan and contribute to the ro-habilitation of this valuable system of roads and its reinstatement to the position of usefulness to the people and commerce of the state it once occupied. We further advise that whatever course is determined to minority in a hopeless issue and still greater loss."
Application has been made by the Georgia Central
Reorganization Committee to the New-York Styck
Exchange to list the Mercantile Trust Company's
certificates of the Savannah and Western bonds and
the collateral trust bonds of the Georgia Central Rail-

sarrat, F. A. Barnaby and J. A. Horsey, executive committee. Last year Mr. Monsarrat was president and general manager and J. A. Horsey was vice-president.

The Commissioners granted permission for the placing of a steam pilot boat in service. The pro-posed boat will be 130 feet long, twenty-live feet beam, and fifteen feet deep. She will carry twenty pilots.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SLIGHTLY COLDER IN THE EAST.

Fair weather has prevailed, except in the Lower Mississippi Vajley, where light showers are reported. It is slightly colder in the lower lake region, New-York and New-rangand.

It is also colder in the Guif. States, but it is much warmen in the Northwest and at Rocky Mountain stations of Montana. Generally advancing from the region north of Montana Generally air weather will prevail in the Northern States, with rising temperature in the Central valleys and lake regions to-morrow. Warmer, fair weather will also prevail in the Southwest.

Rivers—The Ohlo is alling, except at Cincinnait. The Cunsteriand, generally alling except at Cincinnait. The Cunsteriand, generally alling from Dubuque to Vicksburg, is failing. The Arical is rising. DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, generally fair weather; northerly, shifting to southerly winds; colder in the morning, followed by rising temperature in the interior.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delabyre, fairs; northerly winds; colder Wednerslay morning, followed by rising temperature; warner on Thursday of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair; stationary temperature.



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if you use Pearline.

BURNED TO DEATH IN SAVING HER CHILD. Giens Falls, N. Y., March 28 (Special).—Mrs. Louis Gamache, of Fort Edward, was literally roasted to death yesterday afternoon while saving the life of her three-year-old daughter. The child, who was alone three-year-old daughter. The child, who was alone in an upper room, had lighted some matches and her clothing had caught fire. ""On" hearing the child's acreams the mother ran up stairs, where she promptly smothered the flames and dropped the little one down the stairway out of danger. Then she discovered that her own clothing was on fire. In an instant her dress was ablaze. She crawled down the staircase and out the form that the control of the staircase and out the fire, and the suffering woman was carried to the house of a friend, where she died last night in terrible agony. The child will recover.

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